



CRIMINAL JUSTICE TREND DATA FOOTNOTES

Tables 1 and 1A: Reported Crimes and Clearances (Pages 5 and 6)

Estimated crime data were provided by the Oakland Police Department for 1995. Most supplementary variables were not provided.

Table 2: Supplemental Detail for Selected Reported Crimes (Pages 7 and 8)

Estimated crime data were provided by the Oakland Police Department for 1995. Dollar values and most supplementary variables were not provided.

Tables 3A, 3B, and 3C: Felony Arrests (Pages 9-11)

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Tables 4A, 4B, and 4C: Misdemeanor Arrests (Pages 12-14)

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Misdemeanor burglary became a new CJS codeable offense in 2001.

Status offenses: include truancy, incorrigibility, running away, and curfew violations. These offenses can only be committed or engaged in by a juvenile.

Table 5: Total Law Enforcement Dispositions (Page 15)

Statewide trend tables for 1995 include estimated data for Oakland and Bakersfield police departments.

Tables 6 and 6A: Dispositions of Adult Felony Arrests (Pages 16 and 17)

Final 2001 adult felony arrest disposition data were not available at the time this publication was printed.

The 1992 OBTS report file was accessed in August 1993. The 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996 files were accessed in May 1998. The 1997 file was accessed in September 1998. The 1998 file was accessed in November 1999. The 1999 file was accessed in May 2001. The 2000 OBTS file was accessed in January 2002.

Fluctuations in counts from year to year may not necessarily be due to actual occurrences in the criminal justice system, but only reflect the degree to which reports of dispositions are reported and processed.

Dispositions of adult felony arrests in state correctional institutions, while included in statewide totals, are excluded from county level totals. Some county data may not match previously published data due to the exclusion of the state correctional institutions.

Court dispositions: In 1999, labels were changed from Superior and Lower Court to Court Disposition because of court unifications.

Other: includes no sentence given, sentences suspended, and sentences stayed.

The low counts for Sacramento County for the period 1995 through 1997 are attributed to problems with a new reporting system.

The San Francisco Police Department does not report law enforcement releases. All cases are turned over to the District Attorney's Office for such a determination.

After reviewing the 1993 through 1997 disposition data, the Santa Barbara County District Attorney responded with a letter, expressing concerns about their data. For a copy of the letter, contact the CJS's Special Requests Unit.

Table 7: Adult Probation (Page 18)

Total probation caseload: These data include adults on active probation as of December 31, 1992-2001. Diversion cases are not included.

In 1998, labels were changed from Superior Court and Lower Court to felony offense and misdemeanor offense because of court unifications.

Mariposa County reported a negative count for the misdemeanor offense level of adult probation caseloads in the year 2000. The negative count is due to more probationers being removed from probation at the beginning of the year than what was added during the year 2000.

Placed on probation: Corrections submitted for Los Angeles County increased their previously published 1997 data.

For 1998, Solano County reported estimates for the number of placements.

Total probation actions: These data include adult probation actions during each year.

Other: includes transfers of jurisdiction from one county to another, deaths, sentences vacated, successful appeals, deportations, etc.

Due to reporting problems, the counts for Los Angeles County were corrected for 1997 and 1998.

San Bernardino County data are incomplete for 2001, due to a loss in personnel.

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The 2000 data for San Francisco County was incomplete and they were unable to report data for 2001. This was attributed to problems with the upgrading of the system's management system.

Sierra County did not report data for 1998.

Solano County did not report data for 1999.

Yolo County did not report data for 2000 and only partial data for 2001 (April-December). Their inability to extract data for the remaining months was due to programming problems dealing with Y2K issues.

Table 8: Jail Profile Survey (Page 19)

The source for the average daily jail population data is the California Board of Corrections' (BOC) "Jail Profile Survey."

Average Daily Population (ADP): the average daily number of inmates housed in county jails. The ADP for Type I facilities are obtained by taking a daily count of inmates (usually at the same time), adding these counts together and dividing by the number of days in the fiscal year. Daily totals are averaged across the month for Type II, III, and IV facilities. The number includes inmates housed in single cells, double cells, dormitories (multiple occupancy cells), disabled housing, disciplinary segregation, and administrative segregation. The values reported are based upon each facility's "early morning" count.

Type I facility: a local detention facility used for detainment of persons for not more than 96 hours after booking, excluding holidays. Type I facilities may also detain persons on a court order, for their own safekeeping or sentence persons to a city jail as inmate workers. This facility may also house inmate workers sentenced to the county jail, provided such placement in the facility is made voluntarily by the inmate. As used in this section, the BOC defines an inmate worker as a person assigned to do designed tasks outside his/her cell or dormitory, pursuant to the written policy of the facility, for a minimum of four hours each day on a five-day scheduled work week.

Type II facility: a local detention facility for the detention of persons pending an arraignment, during a trial, or a sentence of commitment.

Type III facility: a local detention facility used only for persons convicted and sentenced.

Type IV facility: a local detention facility or portion of it designated for the housing of inmates eligible under Penal Code Section 1208 for work/education furlough and/or other programs involving inmate access into the community.

Counts for Type I facilities are collected on an annual basis, at the close of the fiscal year (June 30). Prior to FY 2000/2001 the counts are for the first quarter of each fiscal year (July through September). Due to changes in BOC's reporting, the FY 2000/2001 data may not be comparable to prior years.

Type II, III, and IV facilities are reported from 64 jurisdictions for the third quarter of the fiscal year (July through September). Counts for 1992-1999 are for January through December. Data were not available for January through September 1995, therefore, the 1995 data was reported from the October through December quarterly report.

Juveniles are not included in the FY 2000/2001 survey for Type I facilities.

Counts may not add to the total due to projections and rounding of numbers made by the Board of Corrections.

Table 9: Criminal Justice Full-time Personnel (Page 20)

Total personnel: Law enforcement personnel counts are obtained from a one-day survey taken on October 31. Other personnel counts are taken on June 30. Department of Corrections and Youth Authority personnel are fiscal year counts obtained from the State of California's Governor's Budget.

Criminal justice personnel counts: Prosecution, public defense, and probation department survey forms were revised in 1996; since then counts reflect all full-time personnel, regardless of the funding source.

Inconsistencies in year-to-year data may be attributed to individual agency interpretations of personnel classifications.

Personnel in the Department of Justice and state regulatory agencies are not included.

Personnel for state agencies are shown only in the Statewide Criminal Justice Profile.

Counts may not match previously published data due to changes in categories and/or file adjustments.

CA Hwy. Patrol: The California State Police merged with the California Highway Patrol in July 1995. For comparable trend data the counts for these two agencies were combined for 1992-1994.

Prosecution: In 2001, the Family Support Division transferred its function and staff to the Department of Child Support Services.

Public Defense: Counts may include counties that contract to use private attorneys who perform as public defenders.

Lassen County Public Defender did not report data for 2001.

Courts: Due to court unification, personnel counts for superior, municipal, and justice courts have been combined.

Auxiliary: Counts include court commissioners and referees.

Probation Dept.: The Alameda County Probation Department did not report data for 2000.

Judicial Courts: Effective January 1998, all county courts converted to State Trial courts. The municipal and justice courts ceased to exist and became entities of superior courts.

Court-Related: Since FY 1998/1999 data have not been available from the Office of the State Controller for the categories of "Constable and marshals" and "Court reporters and transcribers". These data are now being recorded under "Superior" court.

Grand total: All amounts shown in this table have been rounded and are shown in thousands.

Table 10: Criminal Justice Expenditures (Page 21)

Expenditure data for FY 2000/2001 were not available from the Office of the State Controller in time for inclusion in this publication.

San Francisco County expenditure data are reported separately by the City and County of San Francisco, Office of the Controller.

Expenditures include salaries and employee benefits, services, and supplies. Building construction and capital expenditures are not included.

Expenditure data are based on a fiscal year (July through June).

Expenditures for state agencies are shown only in the Statewide Criminal Justice Profile.

Expenditure data for the Department of Justice and state regulatory agencies are not included.

Counties reporting a negative expenditure are shown as zero.

Notes:

- In January 1997, the Southern Pacific Railroad merged with the Union Pacific Railroad.
- In July 1995, the California State Police merged with the California Highway Patrol.
- Rates for the California Crime Index, larceny-theft and arson crimes, and arrests are not computed for populations which are less than 100,000.
- Rates may not add to subtotals or total because of rounding.
- Percentages may not total 100.0 because of rounding.
- With the exception of clearance rates (Table 1A), percent distributions are not calculated when the total number upon which those percentages are based is less than 50.
- See Data Characteristics and Known Limitations, located in the Appendix, for additional information.

2001 PROFILES (to the Data Tables)

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